

Photo credit: Kim Knappenberger



CROP UPDATE - JUNE 7, 2018

Building Strong and Vibrant New York Communities
Diversity and Inclusion are a part of Cornell University's heritage. We are a recognized employer and educator valuing AA/EEO, Protected Veterans, and Individuals with Disabilities.

Dates of interest:

Wednesday, June 13, 2018- Coffee Pot Meetings (2 per day)



10:00am-Vetter Farm, 12566 Versailles Rd. Silver Creek NY 14136

3:00pm-Jerry Chessman, 11725 Middle Rd. North East, PA 16428

Wednesday, June 20, 2018- Coffee Pot meetings (2 per day)

10:00am-Duane Schultz Farm, 3692 Wilson Cambria Rd. Wilson NY 14172

3:00pm-Brant Town Hall, Brant Rd. Brant NY 14027

Tuesday, July 10, 2018- LERGP Hopyard Tour-6:00pm-7:30pm at CLEREL, light refreshments

Tuesday, August 7, 2018- *LERGP Hopyard Tour-* 6:00pm-7:30pm at CLEREL, light refreshments

Wednesday, August 15, 2018- LERGP Summer Conference at CLEREL 9:00am-4:00pm

Mosier-Maille Ag Consulting Soil and Crops

Jared Mosier Consultant (814) 923-1372



Dave Maille Consultant (814) 572-5781

7472 Buffalo Rd. Harborcreek, PA 16421

mmagconsulting@gmail.com

Gowan[®]



The Only FRAC Group U6 Fungicide

Labeled for Grapes & Cucurbits
Highly Effective on Powdery Mildew
No Cross-Resistance
Protectant / Preventative Action



FRAC Group 3

Labeled for Grapes
Controls Powdery Mildew,
Black Rot, & Anthracnose
Protectant + Curative Activity
Highly Systemic







High Quality Copper Excellent Mixing Characteristics Highly Active at Lower Rates Enhanced Crop Safety





Copper Ions Embedded in a
Natural Polymer Matrix
Excellent Resistance to Wash-Off
Further Improved Crop Safety Characteristics

Dave Pieczarka 315.447.0560



è is a registered trademark of Nippon Soda Company, ITD. Mettle®, Bodge® SC, Badge® X2 are registered trademarks of USA. Previsto® is a registered trademark used under license by Gowan Company, L1. C.

Business Management

Kevin Martin, Penn State University, LERGP, Business Management Educator

NDVI Sensors In Commercial Vineyards

Please contact LERGP if you are interested in having NDVI sensors pass through your vineyard. Long-term benefits include more accurate crop load management. You can let us know you are interested by phone or e-mail.

Phone: 716-792-2800 x202 or e-mail kmm52@psu.edu

A significant number of vineyards also have an average vine size below 2.5. Without sub-block data or over-sized vines it becomes very difficult to increase vine size above 2.5lbs without managing data within blocks.

We would like to hear from you. With your input, this project has the potential to improve your bottom line substantially. Just how substantial an improvement can we see?

Growers that have their vineyard mapped and follow-up with pruning weight samples during the dormant season will be able to quantify the extent these factors play in their potential yield. While successfully identifying undersized vines and finding a solution to increase vine size, dividends are worth the challenge. Increasing 30% of vines within an acre from 1.8lbs to 3lbs increases potential yields by more than one ton per acre. In addition, these 3lb vines are more resilient. Years that result in stress can reduce pruning weight but larger vines will not lose significant yield potential until weights drop below 2.75lbs.



IPM

Tim Weigle, NYSIPM, Cornell University, LERGP Team Leader

NEWA has the answers

There were a number of questions and comments about wetting periods, infections periods and where we stood with wild grape bloom (biofix for the grape berry moth model) during yesterday's (6/6/18) Coffee Pot Meetings.

The questions ranged from how many infection periods have we had for the various diseases, to how severe they were, and then how they compared to the severity of last years? Interestingly, the answer typically revolved around information that can be found on the Network for Environment and Weather Applications (NEWA) website http://newa.cornell.edu. A quick look at a station page (pick the station nearest you) provides a gateway to current information on infection periods for powdery mildew, black rot and Phomopsis by clicking on Grape Diseases in the Pest Forecasts box. You will not only get information on infection events that have occurred over the past three days but, also, get a look two days into the future using National Weather Service forecast information. For the current year's historical information, scroll to the bottom of the page and check out the grape infection events log and the leaf wetness events log.

If you want to compare this season to previous seasons you can access historical data by selecting Pest Forecasts in the blue ribbon near the top of the page. Next, select Grape Forecast models from the drop down menu. This will take you to a page where you can select the disease or insect forecast you are looking for, the weather station and the date of interest. I have found that unless you are looking for a specific time period during the growing season, selecting a date toward the end of the growing season will give you the year's worth of information. You can then look at the grape infection events log and the leaf wetness events log at the bottom of the page for the entire year.

Regularly checking on the number and severity of infection periods for powdery mildew, downy mildew, black rot and Phomopsis Cane and Leaf Spot will help you make the decision on the need to close up spray intervals and which materials should be included in the next application.

If you have any questions on implementing NEWA into your vineyard IPM strategy please contact me at thw4@cornell.edu or give me a call at 716.792.2800 ext 203



PA Update

Andy Muza, Extension Educator, Penn State

In the Vineyard (6-7-18)

<u>Diseases</u> - The most common disease symptoms observed in vineyards are Phomopsis lesions on leaves and shoots. However, the incidence and severity of symptoms is less than expected considering wetting periods just after budbreak and the level of inoculum last season. I am also seeing scattered black rot leaf lesions in vineyards. But in a less well maintained vineyard, where black rot mummies are easy to find in the trellis, black rot leaf lesions are numerous with a number of leaves already plastered. In this same vineyard I have also observed powdery mildew lesions on a few flower clusters and leaves. The only disease not found yet is downy mildew.

If you have not already applied an Immediate Prebloom spray then do so NOW.

Fungicide products which are <u>highly effective</u> against all of our major diseases (Phomopsis, Black Rot, Downy Mildew and Powdery Mildew) should be used. The first Postbloom spray should be applied no later than 14 days, or less if the weather is wet, after the Immediate Prebloom spray. DO NOT stretch spray intervals beyond 14 days during this critical period for protection of the clusters. (Check the NEWA station http://newa.cornell.edu closest to your vineyard blocks for 5-day weather forecasts and for disease models).

Rose Chafer - As of last evening, I have not seen any rose chafers in vineyards which were checked that have an annual problem with this pest. However, rose chafer adults should be emerging any day now. Adult beetles are about ½ inch long, have a light brown-tan body coloration and long, spiny legs (Figure 1). Vineyards with a history of this pest or blocks with sandy soils should begin scouting daily and continue for about a 2 week period. An insecticide should be applied if a threshold of 2 beetles per vine is reached.

Honeyvine Milkweed - Yesterday, the growth of Honeyvine milkweed (HvM) found in 2 Erie County, PA vineyards ranged from about 2.5 feet (climbing around vine trunks - Figure 2) to Hvm just emerging (Figure 3). HvM, also known as climbing milkweed, is a twining,

Figure 1. Rose chafer adult. Photo: Andy Muza, Penn State

perennial vine which grows rapidly and reproduces both vegetatively (by sprouting shoots from buds on lateral roots) and by wind disseminated seed dispersal (later in the season).

Scout vineyards now for this weed, flag and map Hvm locations, and spot spray using high rates of postemergence herbicides (e.g., glyphosate, or glufosinate). Check Hvm areas on a **weekly basis** and continue spot spraying, as needed, throughout the season. **DO NOT** let HvM get into the trellis. (Refer to article, "Honeyvine Milkweed in Lake Erie Vineyards" (LERGP *Vineyard Notes*, July 2014, pages 18 – 21) https://nygpadmin.cce.cornell.edu/pdf/newsletter_notes/pdf42_pdf.pdf)



Figure 2. Honeyvine milkweed wrapping around Concord vine. Photo: Andy Muza, Penn State.



Figure 3. Honeyvine milkweed just emerging from soil. Photo: Andy Muza, Penn State

North East PA Update

Bryan Hed, Research Technologist, Lake Erie Grape Research and Extension Center

Weather: May finished out with 4.67" rain and almost 420 growing degree days (gdds); much wetter and warmer than average. However, the vast majority of that rainfall occurred during the first three weeks of the month and since then, conditions have flipped to being mostly on the dry side. That said, we have accumulated just 0.09" of rainfall so far in June, and less than an inch of rainfall over the past 2 and half weeks, definitely on the dry side. We have accumulated about 84 growing degree days (gdds) in June, and 523 gdds as of April 1. For North East PA, there is currently no rain in the Skybit forecast for Friday and Saturday, June 8 and 9. Conversely, Accuweather predicts rain for most of Saturday! Temperatures will remain about average over the next week or so.



Phenology: At our site by the lake, our average gdds from April 1 to trace bloom in Concord is about 521. We are currently at 523, so we look to be a little behind average on development, as we do not anticipate beginning of bloom here for a few days yet. Our Concord shoots currently average about 15-16" in length and show 6-7 leaves unfolded, here by the lake.

Diseases: Relatively dry conditions over the past 2 and half weeks have brought some relief to our disease control efforts. Our last infection period for black rot, Phomopsis, and powdery mildew occurred back on May 27 (about 10 days ago) with just 0.11" rainfall. However, this wetting period occurred overnight and leaves remained wet for about 8 hours at our site. We should be able to observe the results of that infection period by next week, if it resulted in any disease development. The week or two following budbreak was wet and we are now clearly seeing the results of that period in some area vineyards. Black rot can be observed on leaves in the fruit zone and Phomopsis lesions can be observed on the first couple of internodes on shoots as well as leaves at those nodes in vineyards that were unprotected during that time.

We are quickly approaching the most important fungicide applications of the season; the immediate pre and post bloom sprays. These two sprays are the core of your fruit protection program and you'll greatly benefit from your best efforts to apply the most effective materials with no more than 10-14 days between applications. Your fruit are most susceptible to all the major fungal pathogens at this time; this is your annual reminder.

There are no reports of downy mildew in area vineyards that I know of, and overwintering inoculum levels for this disease are expected to be relatively low and forgiving in most (but not all) Lake Erie region vineyards. Remember, the trigger for downy mildew is the 5-6 leaf stage (right around the end of May this year) and so the time has come to add that disease to our list of challenges this season. However, conditions since 5-6 leaves have not been very conducive to downy mildew disease development and there has been little opportunity so far for this disease to get "off the ground".

PA VinES

There is a new program available to grape growers in the Lake Erie Watershed. PA VinES (Vested in Environmental Sustainability) is a voluntary program that promotes sustainable viticulture practices through a grower self-assessment workbook. The workbook looks at the economic and environmental impacts of grape production on each operation and serves as an educational resource for the grower. After completing the workbook, the participant is eligible to apply for available Growing Greener grant funds to install best management practices on their operation, such as cover cropping and stabilized access roads. The goal of the program is to reduce the environmental impact of the approximately 10,000 acres of vineyards in the region by limiting the amount of sediments and excess nutrients that enter our waterways. Contact the Erie County Conservation District (814-825-6403) for your free workbook to get started!





2018 Application Period - Erie County Farmland Preservation Program

The County of Erie is a proud participant in Pennsylvania's nationally recognized farmland preservation program. With the support of interested landowners, the program helps to permanently preserve farms for agricultural production. It helps to guarantee a future food supply and contributes to a healthier economy. It also assures that a way of life cherished by many Erie County residents will continue for generations to come.

This program is voluntary. In order to apply for the agricultural land conservation easement program, a landowner must complete and submit an application. Through the program, permanent easements are purchased. Landowners remain in possession of the land, but the easement limits subdivision, nonagricultural development and other uses inconsistent with commercial agriculture.

The Erie County Agricultural Land Preservation Board will be accepting applications from June 1, 2018 through September 30, 2018. Applications may be obtained from the Erie County Department of Planning, or from the department's website, https://www.eriecountypa.gov/county-services/county-offices/planning-department/farmland-preservation/farmland-preservation-overview.aspx

For more information, contact John McGranor at (814) 4517329 or jmcgranor@eriecountypa.gov.

Completed applications should be submitted to:

The Erie County Department of Planning 150 E. Front Street, Suite 300 Erie, PA 16507

2018 eNEWA Grape Subscription Sign-Up

Subscriber information

Name
Email address
City
Select Location(s) (circle as many as you like, or write in below)

Lake Erie	Lake Erie
Appleton, North	Ransomville
Burt	Ripley
Corwin	Sheridan
Dunkirk	Silver Creek
East Fredonia	Somerset
East Westfield	Versailles
Erie	Westfield
Fredonia	
Hanover	Other: Please fill in
Harborcreek	
Lake City	
North East Escarpment	
North East Lab	
Portland	
Portland Escarpment	

Select eNEWA Delivery Times (write in times below) Delivery requests should be on the hour.



LERGP 2018 COFFEE POT MEETING SCHEDULE

Date	Time	Location	Address
May 2, 2018	10:00am	Clover Hill Farm	10401 Sidehill Rd. North East PA 16428
May 9, 2018	10:00am	Ann & Martin Schulze	Winery 2090 Coomer Rd. Burt NY 14028
May 16, 2018	3 10:00am	Sprague Farms	12435 Versailles Rd. Irving NY 14081
May 23, 2018	3 10:00am	NE Fruit Growers	2297 Klomp Rd. North East PA 16428
May 30, 2018	3 10:00am	Double A Vineyards	10277 Christy Rd. Fredonia NY 14063
June 6, 2018	10:00am	Fred Luke Farm	1755 Cemetery Rd. North East PA 16428
June 6, 2018	3:00pm	Thompson Ag Cor	mer of Hanover and Dennison, Silver Creek NY 14136
June 13, 201	8 10:00am	Jim Vetter Farm	12566 Versailles Rd. Irving NY 14081
June 13, 201	8 3:00pm	Jerry Chessman Farm	11725 Middle Rd. North East PA 16428
June 20, 201	8 10:00am	Duane Schultz	3692 Wilson Cambria Rd. Wilson NY 14172
June 20, 201	8 3:00pm	Brant Town Hall	1272 Brant Rd. Brant NY 14027
June 27, 201	8 10:00am	Betts Farm	7365 East Route 20 Westfield NY 14787
June 27, 201	8 3:00pm	Beckman Farms	2386 Avis Dr. Harborcreek PA 16421
July 11, 2018	10:00ai	m CLEREL	6592 W. Main Rd. Portland NY 14769
July 18, 2018	10:00am	Tom Tower Farm	759 Lockport St. Youngstown NY 14174
July 25, 2018	10:00am	Ziesenheim	8760 W. Lake Rd. Lake City PA 16423



INSURING GRAPES

NY, 2018

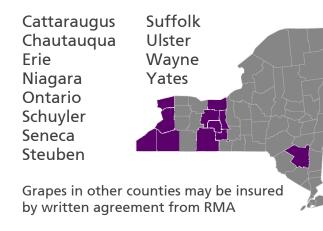
Crop insurance is a safety net for farmers that helps you **manage risk**. If you have a crop failure, crop insurance can help you farm again next year.

Important Insurance Deadlines

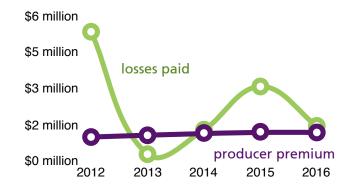
- **Nov. 20, 2017:** Sales Closing, Policy Change, Cancellation, Termination Date
- Jan. 15, 2018: Acreage / Production Report Date
- Aug. 15, 2018: Premium Billing Date
- Nov. 20, 2018: End of Insurance Period



Over 40 grape varieties are insurable in these counties:



NYS Grape Crop Insurance Performance



Learn more & sign up:

To sign up, contact a crop insurance agent. Find an agent using the Agent Locator tool at rma.usda.gov/tools/agent.html

Find crop insurance information at <u>ag-analytics.org/cropinsurance/</u>

Cornell University delivers crop insurance education in New York State in partnership with the USDA Risk Management Agency.

Diversity and Inclusion are a part of Cornell University's heritage. We are an employer and educator recognized for valuing AA/ EEO, Protected Veterans, and Individuals with Disabilities.







LERGP Links of Interest:

Go to http://lergp.cce.cornell.edu/ for a detailed calendar of events, registration, membership, and to view past and current Crop Updates and Newsletters.

LERGP Web-site:

http://lergp.com/

Cornell Lake Erie Research & Extension Laboratory Facebook page https://www.facebook.com/Cornell-Lake-Erie-Research-and-Extension-Laboratory-678754995584587/?fref=ts

Efficient Vineyard Web-site:

https://www.efficientvineyard.com/

Table for: Insecticides for use in NY and PA:

http://lergp.cce.cornell.edu/submission.php?id=69&crumb=ipm|ipm

Crop Estimation and Thinning Table:

http://nygpadmin.cce.cornell.edu/pdf/submission/pdf65 pdf.pdf

Appellation Cornell Newsletter Index:

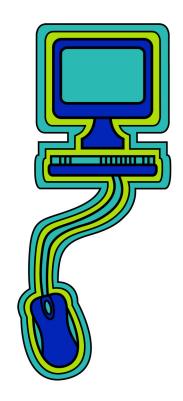
http://grapesandwine.cals.cornell.edu/cals/grapesandwine/appellation-cornell/

Veraison to Harvest newsletters:

http://grapesandwine.cals.cornell.edu/cals/grapesandwine/veraison-to-harvest/index.cfm

NEWA:

http://newa.cornell.edu/





Lake Erie Regional Grape Program Team Members:

Andy Muza, (ajm4@psu.edu)Extension Educator, Erie County, PA Extension, 814.825.0900 Tim Weigle,(thw4@cornell.edu) Grape IPM Extension Associate, NYSIPM, 716.792.2800 ext. 203 Kevin Martin, (kmm52@psu.edu) Business Management Educator, 716. 792.2800 ext. 202 Jackie Dresser(jd929@cornell.edu) Viticulture Extension Support Specialist 716.792.2800 ext 204

This publication may contain pesticide recommendations. Changes in pesticide regulations occur constantly, and human errors are still possible. Some materials mentioned may not be registered in all states, may no longer be available, and some uses may no longer be legal. Questions concerning the legality and/or registration status for pesticide use should be directed to the appropriate extension agent or state regulatory agency. Read the label before applying any pesticide. Cornell and Penn State Cooperative Extensions, and their employees, assume no liability for the effectiveness or results of any chemicals for pesticide usage. No endorsements of products are made or implied.

Cornell University Cooperative Extension provides equal program and employment opportunities.

Contact the Lake Erie Regional Grape Program if you have any special needs such as visual, hearing or mobility impairments.

CCE does not endorse or recommend any specific product or service.

THE LAKE ERIE REGIONAL GRAPE PROGRAM at CLEREL 6592 West Main Road
Portland, NY 14769
716-792-2800



